The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870. NUMBER 208.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Quaker Indian Commission.

What They Recommend.

Ids and Gould Before the Gold Conspiracy Committee.

Fun Portraits of the Two Men.

Present Condition of the Red River War.

Prince Arthur at Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

THE QUAKER INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Quaker Indian Commission, consisting of Messrs. Barnard, Stratton, Lee, Nichols, Janney, Dorsey, Gillingham, Whitall, and Hoag, met this morning, and submitted a report to the President. The report is quite voluminous, and is as follows: That no more Indians be removed from their reservations; that the General Government carry out all existing treaties with the Indians; that no more Indian reservations shall be sold at present; that when there is need for more land for Indians it be got by exchange of land; that a territorial government be established for the Indians; that a sufficient number of troops be retained on the plains and that they be stationed in such places as will protect said Indians and tools and implements necessary to become practical farmers; that the Indians be not removed from the State of Kansas, while not accustomed to work, would subject them to great suffering, as they have made their permanent homes there, and have raised large crops of grain. It is also of opinion that if the recommendations it has made be carried out, the policy it is pursuing be continued, that in the end the Northern Superintendency will, in a few years, become continued, and able to carry good forward the experience of the past year.

FIRE AND GOULD.

There is a deal of talk here about Fisk and Gould, and the evidence they gave touching to the gold conspiracy investigation. Gould was before Garfield's committee four hours, and Fisk was entertained two hours in a manner unparalleled. Gould does not say much about his connection with Whitehouse, Hedges & Co., but Fisk, Pike had told his story to a number of reporters. It has been written out in full and published in the New York papers. Fisk, when asked what money he had in his pocket, said, why should he? So reasoned the city fathers, until Jay Gould and other reformers brought to condemn, when the bills of mortality, records of the city were examined, and it was found that in 1869 there was actually a resident population able to pay their bills to the amount of $1,000,000. But August, the first time for sixteen years, Mr. Jay Gould was absent from his desk for three days. To have astonished the trustees, who had never known a living human being to be absent from the daily average of books issued in the eleven months preceding August was 114, while in August it was 172, a gain of nearly fifty per cent. Now, it is plain that if Jay Gould had been present the average would have been quite as large—but for the fact that the new books issued did not keep pace with the library was open. On one particular day in August, 14, that was found to be 9,770.

The borrowing is, of course, much larger in winter, when the evenings are longer, the months of December, January, February, and March, when the library would be used by the people and nearly as many as the whole seven months of August. The annual report of the Boston Public Library is now in preparation, Mr. Justin Winsor, has a genius for order and particularly for the part of it which is of general interest. He mates his annual report as interesting as a newspaper, and how could we say more? Every year he adds a few features to them, just as every year he simplifies them into some new developments of his many methods. Last year, for example, Boston had the experience of a great fire, which swept through the month of August. It had been the custom to close the Whitehouse Library on Monday and Tuesday in each month, and on Monday only the rest. The public servants very much, why should they? Why should they be

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA.

On Friday, SHERMAN [name illegible], the Senate, by a vote of [illegible], passed the bill for the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress.

[illegible]

The Senate, on Friday last, amended this bill by substituting therefor [illegible]

Whereas, The people of Virginia have since the rebellion, in obedience to their duty as citizens of the United States, framed and adopted a constitution for the government of the State, which has been submitted to the people thereof, and by them ratified and approved; and whereas, the Legislature of the State has been duly organized in conformity with the provisions of said constitution, and has ratified the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and has complied with all other conditions required by the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress;" therefore,

Be it enacted, That the said State of Virginia is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental condition: That the constitution of Virginia shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who is entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That any alteration of said constitution may be made in regard to the time of residence necessary for voters.

The Senate then struck out all after the enacting clause of the House bill, and inserted the above, and passed the bill as amended.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and asked a committee of conference, which was granted.

The Senate, on Saturday last, receded from its amendments, and the House bill was passed as it came from the House.

The House bill, it will be observed, does not require Virginia to ratify the fifteenth amendment, but only to adopt it as a condition precedent to the right of suffrage. The Senate bill, however, requires the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and the House has receded from its position and accepted the Senate bill. The Senate bill, therefore, becomes a law, and Virginia will be admitted to representation in Congress as soon as the Governor-elect, Mr. WALKER, and the Legislature can be organized. This will probably be done in a few days, and Virginia will be represented in Congress before the end of the present session.

The Senate bill, as it passed the House, contains the following provisions, which are not found in the House bill:

That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the constitution of Virginia shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who is entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That any alteration of said constitution may be made in regard to the time of residence necessary for voters.

The Senate, on Friday last, amended this by substituting therefor [illegible]

Whereas, The people of Virginia have since the rebellion, in obedience to their duty as citizens of the United States, framed and adopted a constitution for the government of the State, which has been submitted to the people thereof, and by them ratified and approved; and whereas, the Legislature of the State has been duly organized in conformity with the provisions of said constitution, and has ratified the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and has complied with all other conditions required by the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress;" therefore,

Be it enacted, That the said State of Virginia is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union,

WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.

England's Difficulty.

The Decline and Fall of s'London Newspaper.

The British Colonies.

BOSTON.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE LORDSBURG ELECTION

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL CARDS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR.

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

188 CHURCH-ST.

SCALES.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Bill for the Admission of Virginia Passed in the House.

Sherman's Currency Bill Considered in the Senate.

Proposed Mode of Distribution in the Event of the Passage of the Bill.

Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill Presented in the House.

What is Being Done with the New Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The Committee of the Conference had the Senate Finance Committee with a statement showing in part how the forty-two millions of new currency provided for in the Senate bill would be distributed. The Senate bill gives to Connecticut, Vermont, and West Virginia no part of the new issue; Maine, $1,000,000; Massachusetts, $5,104,000; Rhode Island, $1,000,000; New York, $7,000,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000,000; Ohio, $4,000,000; Illinois, $3,000,000; Michigan, $2,000,000; Indiana, $2,000,000; Wisconsin, $1,000,000; Minnesota, $500,000; Iowa, $1,000,000; Kansas, $500,000; Nebraska, $500,000; Nevada, $500,000; California, $1,000,000; Oregon, $500,000; Missouri, $2,000,000; Kentucky, $2,000,000; Tennessee, $1,000,000; Alabama, $1,000,000; Mississippi, $1,000,000; Louisiana, $1,000,000; Texas, $1,000,000; Arkansas, $1,000,000; Georgia, $2,000,000; North Carolina, $2,000,000; South Carolina, $1,000,000; Florida, $500,000; which is the proportion of National banks belonging to the several counties, under the apportionment of the Secretary of the Treasury. The remaining $18,740,000 of the forty-two millions of new currency provided for in the Senate bill would be distributed on a basis of the Representatives in Congress. The Committee has not furnished any statement saying officially where they will distribute the $18,740,000, but it is understood that Pennsylvania will get $2,000,000; New York, $2,000,000; Illinois, $1,500,000; Ohio, $1,500,000; Indiana, $1,000,000; Missouri, $1,000,000; Kentucky, $1